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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
9 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
10 AT TACOMA

11 MICHAEL J. WOISH,

12 Plaintiff,

13 v.

14 MICHAEL J. ASTRUE, Commissioner of  
Social Security Administration,

15 Defendant.  
16

CASE NO. C08-5492BHS

REPORT AND  
RECOMMENDATION

Noted for January 30, 2009

17 This matter has been referred to Magistrate Judge J. Kelley Arnold pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §  
18 636(b)(1)(B) and Local Magistrates Rule MJR 4(a)(4) and as authorized by Mathews, secretary of H.E.W.  
19 v. Weber, 423 U.S. 261 (1976). This matter has been briefed, and after reviewing the record, the  
20 undersigned recommends that the Court remand the matter for further consideration.

21 INTRODUCTION

22 Plaintiff, Michael Woish, was born in 1969. Mr. Woish entered the military on September 15,  
23 1987 when he was 18 years old and remained in the military until February 6, 1995, when he was 26  
24 years old. Mr. Woish testified that he was discharged from the military after threatening to shoot his  
25 commanding officer when he was denied emergency leave to be with his wife who was having a nervous  
26 breakdown. This led to him being stripped of his rank and discharged. (Tr.  
27 190, 182).

28 After he was discharged from the military, Mr. Woish had several jobs. Mr. Woish alleged

1 disability beginning May 2, 2002, the date that he last worked as a security guard at Fred Meyer (Tr. 53,  
2 93). He reported he was disabled due to arthritis of both knees and depression (Tr. 93). These problems  
3 prevented him from working because “standing long periods is hard, getting out of bed and motivate[ing]  
4 due to depression is hard. My rage is not always controlled.” (Tr. 94).

5 Plaintiff filed an application for Title II disability insurance benefits on June 11, 2004 (Tr. 53-56,  
6 109). Plaintiff’s application was denied upon initial and reconsidered determinations (Tr. 40-41, 44-46),  
7 and he requested a hearing (Tr. 38). An administrative hearing was held on November 6, 2006 (Tr.  
8 362-401); (Tr. 362, 364, 366-92). Subsequently, an Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) issued a decision,  
9 finding that Plaintiff was not disabled within the meaning of the Social Security Act because he could  
10 perform work that exists in significant numbers in the national economy (Tr. 10-21). Specifically, the  
11 ALJ made the following findings:

- 12 1. The claimant meets the insured status requirements of the Social Security  
13 Act through June 30, 2004 (Tr. 15).
- 14 2. The claimant has not engaged in substantial gainful activity since May 2,  
15 2002, the alleged onset date (Tr. 15).
- 16 3. The claimant has the following severe impairments: major depression, a  
17 personality disorder, and a bilateral knee pain syndrome secondary to  
18 arthritis (Tr. 15).
- 19 4. The claimant does not have an impairment or combination of impairments  
20 that meets or medically equals one of the listed impairments (Tr. 16).
- 21 5. The claimant has the residual functional capacity to perform sedentary to  
22 light work. He can lift and carry up to 20 pounds occasionally and 10  
23 pounds frequently, sit for 6 hours, and stand and walk for 20-30 minutes at  
24 a time throughout an 8-hour workday. A limited range of knee motion limits  
25 the claimant to only occasional climbing on stairs, ladders and walking on  
26 rough ground, as well as squatting, kneeling, crouching and crawling. Due  
27 to temper flares, he is limited to low contact with the public and coworkers.  
28 Concentration lapses limit the claimant to simple, structured tasks (Tr. 16).
6. The claimant is unable to perform any past relevant work (Tr. 19).
7. The claimant was a younger individual age 18-44 on the alleged disability  
onset date (Tr. 20).
8. The claimant has at least a high school education and is able to  
communicate in English (Tr. 20).
9. Transferability is not material to the determination of disability because  
using the Medical-Vocational Rules as a framework supports a finding that  
the claimant is “not disabled,” whether or not the claimant has transferable  
job skills (Tr. 20).

10. Considering the claimant's age, education, work experience, and residual functional capacity there are jobs that exist in significant numbers in the national economy that the claimant can perform: specifically; light electric assembly bench work, sedentary microfilm document processor, and light and sedentary inspector-hand packager (Tr. 20).

The Appeals Council denied Plaintiff's request for review on June 9, 2008 (Tr. 4-7), thereby making the ALJ's decision the final decision of the Commissioner. 20 C.F.R. § 404.981 (2008).

Plaintiff now seeks additional judicial review of the administrative decision denying him social security benefits. Plaintiff specifically argues: (1) the ALJ improperly determined Plaintiff's residual functional capacity; and (2) the ALJ erred when he did not discuss the opinions and treatment notes of Casey Wenger, M.S.W. Defendant counter-argues that the ALJ applied the proper legal standards and that the administrative findings and conclusions are properly supported by substantial evidence in the record.

## DISCUSSION

This Court must uphold the determination that plaintiff is not disabled if the ALJ applied the proper legal standard and there is substantial evidence in the record as a whole to support the decision. Hoffman v. Heckler, 785 F.2d 1423, 1425 (9th Cir. 1986). Substantial evidence is such relevant evidence as a reasonable mind might accept as adequate to support a conclusion. Richardson v. Perales, 402 U.S. 389, 401 (1971); Fife v. Heckler, 767 F.2d 1427, 1429 (9th Cir. 1985). It is more than a scintilla but less than a preponderance. Sorenson v. Weinberger, 514 F.2d 1112, 1119 n.10 (9th Cir. 1975); Carr v. Sullivan, 772 F. Supp. 522, 525 (E.D. Wash. 1991). If the evidence admits of more than one rational interpretation, the Court must uphold the Secretary's decision. Allen v. Heckler, 749 F.2d 577, 579 (9th Cir. 1984).

***THE ALJ FAILED TO POSE A HYPOTHETICAL TO THE VOCATIONAL EXPERT THAT COULD BE RELIED UPON TO SUPPORT FINDING PLAINTIFF RETAINED THE ABILITY TO PERFORM CERTAIN JOBS WITHIN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY***

"[R]esidual functional capacity" is "the maximum degree to which the individual retains the capacity for sustained performance of the physical- mental requirements of jobs." 20 C.F.R. § 404, Subpart P, App. 2 § 200.00(c) (emphasis added). In evaluating whether a claimant satisfies the disability criteria, the Commissioner must evaluate the claimant's "ability to work on a sustained basis." 20 C.F.R. § 404.1512(a). The regulations further specify: "When we assess your physical abilities, we first assess

1 the nature and extent of your physical limitations and then determine your residual functional capacity for  
2 work activity on a regular and continuing basis." Id. at § 404.1545(b). If the RFC assessment conflicts  
3 with an opinion from a medical source, the adjudicator must explain why the opinion was not adopted. 20  
4 CFR § § 404.1527, 416.927.

5 At step-five of the administrative process the burden of proof shifts to the Commissioner to  
6 produce evidence of other jobs existing in significant numbers in the national economy that Plaintiff  
7 could perform in light of her age, education, work experience, and residual functional capacity. *See*  
8 Tackett v. Apfel, 180 F.3d 1094, 1099 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1999); Roberts v. Shalala, 66 F.3d 179, 184 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1995).  
9 In Tackett, the court noted "there are two ways for the Commissioner to meet the burden of showing that  
10 there is other work in 'significant numbers' in the national economy that claimant can perform: (a) by the  
11 testimony of a vocational expert, or (b) by reference to the Medical-Vocational Guidelines at 20 C.F.R.  
12 Pt. 404, subpt. P, app. 2." Id. A vocational hypothetical must set forth all the reliable limitations and  
13 restrictions of the particular claimant that are supported by substantial evidence. *See Osenbrock*, 240 F.3d  
14 at 1162-63; Magallanes v. Bowen, 881 F.2d 747, 756 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1989). Although the hypothetical may be  
15 based on evidence which is disputed, the assumptions in the hypothetical must be supported by the record.  
16 Andrews v. Shalala, 53 F.3d 1035, 1043 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1995)(citing Gallant v. Heckler, 753 F.2d 1450, 1456  
17 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1984)).

18 Here, the ALJ concluded Plaintiff retained the ability to perform sedentary to light work (Tr. 16).  
19 The ALJ found Plaintiff could "lift and carry up to 20 pounds occasionally and 10 pounds frequently, sit  
20 for 6 hours, and **stand and walk for 20-30 minutes at a time throughout an 8-hour workday**" (Tr. 19,  
21 emphasis added). Plaintiff argues the ALJ's RFC finding regarding Plaintiff's ability to stand and walk  
22 is flawed and does not address Dr. Nuccio's finding that Mr. Woish is limited to sedentary work (Tr.  
23 187). After reviewing the record and argument, the undersigned agrees.

24 The ALJ's RFC regarding Plaintiff's ability to stand and walk during an eight-hour work day and  
25 consequential hypothetical posed to the vocational expert is vague and needs clarification. At the hearing  
26 the ALJ posed the following hypothetical reflecting his RFC finding to the vocational expert:

27 Okay. Okay, let's assume we have a younger individual, high school and a couple of AA  
28 degrees, but no BA degree. The past work is as described, and **the biggest problem**  
**seems to be the knees**, and then, the depression, and I don't know which is which in terms  
of severity – more severity, but both, certainly, are limiting. Exertionally, the DDS went

1 with medium. Somebody in here said, sedentary. So, we're going to kind of average it  
2 with light. But I think the problem, really, is limited walking and standing. The rest of  
3 light is okay in terms of sitting, and lifting, and carrying, and that sort of thing; **but**  
4 **walking and standing, I'd say, 20, 30 minutes, max.**

5 (Tr. 394)(emphasis added). The VE understood the ALJ, commenting, "We're basically looking at **jobs**  
6 **where you can sit most of the time**" (Tr. 395), and identified the following jobs the such a person could  
7 perform: electrical accessories assembler and microfilm document preparer (Tr. 395-6).

8 The problem with the ALJ's RFC and the VE's comments/testimony is the lack of detail or  
9 support for the finding that Plaintiff is actually able to perform the jobs identified. For instance, the  
10 record, and particularly the RFC and the hypothetical posed to the VE, does not include any information  
11 about how long Plaintiff is able to stand and walk during the work day or any specific information  
12 regarding the number of hours in a work day that a person would have to stand and walk when performing  
13 the job of a electrical accessory assembler or microfilm document preparer. Without clarification, the  
14 conclusion that Plaintiff is able to perform these jobs is not supported by substantial evidence relied on by  
15 the ALJ in his decision.

16 On July 28, 2003. Dr. Nuccio diagnosed, "right knee retropatellar pain syndrome with arthritis  
17 and left knee retropatellar pain syndrome with lateral ligamentous laxity. He found the condition was  
18 permanent and that although they were not disabling, Mr. Woish was limited to sedentary work (Tr. 187).  
19 Sedentary, as defined by the social security regulations, requires standing and walking no more  
20 than two hours per day. SSR 83-10. The court could assume the ALJ, when he found Plaintiff could  
21 perform sedentary and light work, found plaintiff able to stand and walk no more than two hours per day,  
22 but this limitation was not included in the hypothetical. Thus, the court must make a second assumption  
23 that the Vocational Expert understood the 20 to 30 minute limitation also included a total limitation of no  
24 more than two hours of standing and walking per day. The undersigned is unwilling to make the leap of  
25 logic between "most of the time" and the sedentary work requirement of standing and walking no more  
26 than two hours per day. The record must be clarified.

## 27 CONCLUSION

28 Based on the foregoing discussion, the Court should remand the matter to the administration for  
further consideration. On remand the administration should clarify Plaintiff's RFC, reconsider the  
medical evidence, including Dr. Nuccio's exertional limitations, and reconsider the opinion of Casey

1 Wegner, M.S.W. The administration will necessarily need to re-evaluate each of the five-steps and make  
2 new findings accordingly.

3 Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1) and Rule 72(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the  
4 parties shall have ten (10) days from service of this Report to file written objections. *See also*  
5 Fed.R.Civ.P. 6. Failure to file objections will result in a waiver of those objections for purposes of  
6 appeal. Thomas v. Arn, 474 U.S. 140 (1985). Accommodating the time limit imposed by Rule 72(b), the  
7 clerk is directed to set the matter for consideration on **January 30, 2009**, as noted in the caption.

8 DATED this 13th day of January, 2009.

9  
10 /s/ J. Kelley Arnold  
11 J. Kelley Arnold  
12 U.S. Magistrate Judge  
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